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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

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Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [728]

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SILK TRADE OF CANTON.

The Acting British Consul at Canton (Mr. J. W. O. Davidson), reporting on the silk trade of that city in 1914, remarks that the year opened with a good and continued demand from Europe and the United States, and very high prices were paid for the best grades of silk. In February the prices eased off, and the supply of old silk, estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bales, was completely sold out by the end of April. Owing to the seriously reduced yield of silk caused by the floods in June, dealers became unwilling to sell, business during July was greatly restricted, and higher prices were established. With the outbreak of the war the market became totally demoralised, the chief feature being the cancellation of many contracts for Europe on the plea *force majeure*, which was recognised by Chinese dealers. The removal of some of the restrictions on finance and the keeping of the trade routes open gradually restored confidence, and enabled a fair business with the United States to be carried on, and a small one with the United Kingdom, though at much reduced prices. During September silk-reeling establishments began to close down, and some 70 per cent. have now ceased work. During the last months of the year business was very restricted, America being by far the largest buyer, though hand-to-mouth orders came through from Europe, and a moderate daily business was thus carried on at considerably reduced prices. Comparative values (in dollars) of various grades of silk were as follows:

January, May, Dec. 1914, 1914, 1914.
Extra 11-13 1,180 780
Best 2, 18-22 770 540
Best 3, 11-18 780 540
Ex-Ex A, 14-16 940 550

* Not quoted. † Nominal.
Dollar—c.72 of Haikwan tael; the average value of Haikwan tael in 1914—2s. 8d.

The following table shows the quantity of silk and silk waste (in bales) exported from Canton to Europe and to America in the years 1912, 1913, and 1914:—

To Europe. To America. To Europe. To America. To Europe. To America.

1912 29,314 13,529 17,457 8,984

1913 38,247 15,786 28,800 8,820

1914 22,928 16,967 14,908 12,049

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE DEFENCE.

A SUGGESTED IMPERIAL CONVENTION.

Sir John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania, read a paper on "The Outlook for National Unity" at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Whitehall Rooms. Lord Sydenham was in the chair.

In the course of his address Sir J. McCall, criticising the remark of an Australian of unquestionable loyalty that Australia was a nation, "yes, of separate traditions within the Empire must in the end lead to dreams of real separation, and at the moment he felt sure that no important section in any of the dominions had any such desire. Never had the idea of union been more strongly implanted or been more pregnant with possibilities for Imperial good than at the present time.

There was, he thought it would be agreed, a strong and growing feeling that we should have a closer union than the existing one to provide for national defence, if not also for trade defence. He suggested that there should be a discussion by an Imperial convention of the essentials of Imperial union rather than the sifting of particular possibilities. There was, for example, the questions as to the authority of the Government of the United Kingdom in such matters as the conduct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, and the declaration of war. Could the responsibility of an Imperial Government, subject to an Imperial Parliament, in these matters be shared by the whole Empire while preserving the local autonomy which was a cardinal feature in the British Imperial system? The great war had brought this question into prominence. Such a convention could include practically all the leading legislative, constitutional, and administrative talent of the Empire. The convention should meet in private and consider all the problems in connection with a federation for the purpose of defence, and at the same time be free to make suggestions for legislative powers in other directions. If a satisfactory scheme were evolved it should then be submitted for approval to the Imperial and dominion Parliaments and the conference or by referendum to the electors. He believed such a convention as this would be able to agree on what was best for the Empire, and the knowledge that those best qualified to settle the matter had so decided would satisfy most of them, even if it had to recommend something short of an Imperial Parliament, always providing it ensured effective defence as well as a complete and unified nationality.

"All I ask," Sir J. McCall said in conclusion, "is that a properly constituted convention should give the Empire the benefit of its best judgment at a time when all citizens are prepared to listen."

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in East Africa:—
"There's one thing about our opponents out here: they do seem to have a rudimentary idea of 'playing the game'—at least the whites do, even if their native levies do get a bit out of hand on occasions.
There is, however, a certain 'village' in German East Africa, who sports breeches and boots, and of whom we are a little nervous. She was the wife of a German officer, who was killed in action in one of the earlier fights. She has uttered dire threats as to what she will do to the first British officer she can catch hold of. Her upbringing has, evidently, been sadly neglected, as her ideas are most 'unladylike' to say the least of it."

RESEARCH IN DYES.

EMINENT CHEMISTS MOBILIZED.

The board of directors of British Dyes (Limited) are establishing a Research Department, and have invited Dr. G. T. Morgan, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Science for Ireland, Dublin, to become the head of the Department.

They have resolved to appoint a Technical Committee, which will consist of the following gentlemen:—
Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S. (Chairman), Dr. J. C. Cain, Dr. G. T. Morgan, F.R.S., Mr. J. Turner.

They have also resolved to appoint an Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Professor Meldola, F.R.S., and the following gentlemen have been invited to become members:—

Professor J. N. Collie, F.R.S., University College, London.

Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., King's College London.

Professor Percy F. Frankland, F.R.S., The University, Birmingham.

Professor A. G. Green, F.R.S., The University, Leeds.

Professor G. G. Henderson, D.Sc., Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Professor J. Hewitt, F.R.S., East London College, London.

Professor F. S. Kipping, F.R.S., University College, Nottingham.

Professor A. Lapworth, F.R.S., The University, Manchester.

Professor A. G. Perkin, F.R.S., The University, Leeds.

Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., The University, Oxford.

Professor W. J. Pope, F.R.S., The University, Cambridge.

Professor J. F. Thorpe, Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

Professor W. P. Wynne, F.R.S., The University, Sheffield.

The members of the Technical Committee will *ex officio* be members of the Advisory Council.

Dr. G. T. Morgan, the head of the department, is a distinguished chemist who has contributed numerous papers to the *Transactions of the Chemical Society*, the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, and other scientific periodicals. He is also the author of the articles on Analysis, sulphide dyes, cerium and thorium in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry."

Dr. M. O. Forster, chairman of the Technical Committee, who is a graduate of the Universities of London and Wurzburg, has also distinguished himself in chemical research.

Professor Meldola, chairman of the Advisory Council, is professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of London. He has devoted particular attention to coal-tar dyes and has discovered many new products and processes.

It is interesting to note that Professor A. G. and Professor W. H. Perkin, who are nominated as members of the Advisory Council, are sons of the late Sir William Perkin, the original discoverer of aniline dyes.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

GERMANY'S SEARCH FOR A COALING STATION NEAR PENANG.

Years ago, writes a correspondent of the *Times of Malaya*, when Germany first started to build up a real Navy, the nucleus for which, by the way, was provided by some cast-off British vessels, and to go in for a policy of colonial expansion, she began to look round for convenient coaling-stations in the different parts of the globe. Out in the Far East she found most of the eligible sites already occupied, but down here in Malaya, quite near Penang, she happened upon a spot which seemed to her naval advisers to possess all the makings of a good harbour and anchorage and to her Foreign Office to be outside the jurisdiction of any of the Great Powers. This spot was the Langkawi Islands, then, as now, a part of the little State of Kedah. But the difference was that at those days Siam and not Great Britain was the suzerain of Kedah. The Siamese overlordship was exercised in a rather perfunctory fashion. Alor Star periodically sent the "Bunga Mas" to Bangkok and received in return orders, decorations and presents, but there was no Siamese representative in Kedah and interference by Siam in the affairs of its vassal was so rare as to be practically unknown. It is true that there was a British Consulate at Alor Star, but it was never occupied for more than a day or two at a time, for the Consul who had plenty to do without paying more attention to Kedah than was possible in a short yearly visit which partook almost as much of the character of a picnic as of an inspection. Moreover, the terrain was very favourable for German intrigues, as the Sultan, never overburdened with cash, was at that particular time more than usually hard up. So negotiations were opened with His Highness by a German representative who happened to be at the same time a member of the firm of Beha Meyer & Co. in Penang, and they got so far that terms were actually arranged and a provisional draft treaty was signed by one side and a minor Kedah official on the other which had it been ratified, would have seen Germany provided with a footing in these seas and a coaling-station almost within gunfire of this Settlement.

At this interesting stage, however, the local authorities did get wind of what was going on and fortunately they realised the seriousness of the situation. For a day or two the cables between Penang, Singapore and Bangkok were kept remarkably busy, with the result that our King of Siam was able to induce Foreign Affairs to communicate with Kedah and insist on the negotiations being quashed. That duty happened and the German scheme for obtaining a place in the sun in Malaya was brought to nought; but it is nevertheless a fact that we were at the time within an ace of seeing the Teutons installed at Langkawi, and very uncomfortable neighbours they might have proved at a time like the present.

MAN WHO SANK THE "LUSITANIA."

STORY OF GERMAN COMMANDER'S REMORSE.

M. Gustavo Herve's paper, *La Guerre Sociale* (Paris) publishes the following remarkable story of the sinking of the *Lusitania* in the form of a telegram from Milan. The writer is said to be a German socialist, and the letter from which it was taken would appear to have been communicated by an American propagandist to a journal representing American and Italian newspapers.

"The order to sink the *Lusitania* arrived on May 2nd at Heligoland, and aroused the indignation of all the officers. More than one was beside himself. The order was nevertheless carried out by the *U 21*, which left under the command of Lieutenant Hering. The writer of the letter was on board his ship when Hering returned from his expedition, and was able to take note of the contempt which all the officers manifested towards him. Without daring to lift his head, he muttered, 'I went against me to act as I did act, but I could not do otherwise.' He was crying. He then told how none of his men knew the object of the voyage, and how several times he was on the point of letting them into the secret in the hope of seeing the crew mutiny. Arrived at the spot where it was to surprise the *Lusitania*, the submarine had a long wait. At one moment the idea of making off entered the commander's head, but he found that another submarine had stopped a short distance away. The *Lusitania* meanwhile was approaching; she could not escape her doom. 'I saw people gathered on deck,' continued Hering. 'The ship was crisscrossed with human beings. I caused the submarine to plunge and the torpedo was discharged. I don't know whether it was this torpedo or the one struck by the other submarine that struck the liner, but the latter's hull was ripped open. I tried to avoid witnessing the ghastly scene which followed, and made away from the torpedoed liner at full speed. Then I came to the surface. The sea was crowded with struggling wretches; even at that distance I could hear the shouts of the shipwrecked. I had become a man of stone, incapable of moving or giving an order.'

A THOUGHTFUL ACT.

KING OF SIAM AND DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The following appears in the *Siam Observer* regarding the gift of £1,000 recently reported by Reuters as having been made by the King of Siam to the Durham Light Infantry:—

"We are able to record a thoughtful act of H.M. the King which we feel sure all our readers would be pleased to know. His Majesty has sent a donation from the Royal Privy Purse to the British authorities to be devoted to the relief of the widows and children of the officers and men of the Durham Light Infantry Regiment, who have fallen during the present war, in memory of the time during which His Majesty was attached to that regiment."

The following telegrams have been exchanged between Their Majesties King George and King Vajiravudh:—

London, August 12, 1915.

I wish to convey to Your Majesty my deep appreciation of your generous and thoughtful gift to the widows and children of the fallen officers and men of the Durham Light Infantry. The regiment will be deeply touched by Your Majesty's kind remembrance of the day when it had the honour of being associated with Your Majesty.

Bangkok, August 13, 1915.

His Majesty the King of England, I thank Your Majesty for your kind message. I can never forget the time I served in the Durham Light Infantry, and as they have since been in constant touch with me, I feel glad to be able to do something to help the widows and children of my former comrades, who have fallen while doing their duty.

VAJIRAVUDH R.

PSYCHOLOGY AND RECRUITING.

In Parliament recently, Sir L. Chiozza Money asked the Prime Minister if his attention had been directed to the official recruiting advertisement headed "To the Young Women of London," which begins with the words, "Is your best boy in khaki?" and to another advertisement which, without regard to the circumstances of women, some of whom are widows with an only son, asks them to tell their male relations to go; and if he will at once institute a strict supervision of these advertisements by some person of taste and discretion who will have regard to the kind of language and appeal which ought to be permitted to appear in such official announcements. Mr. Tennant, who replied, said:—My attention has been called by my hon. friend's question to the poster mentioned. The psychology of the public, particularly in reference to the efficacy of advertisements, is a peculiar and somewhat study (laughter), and those whose experience is widest will agree that unusual methods sometimes have to be adopted, but even those who have no such experience will know that appeals for recruits must necessarily be addressed to meet the most varied tastes. (Laughter.)

Sir A. Markham: Does the right hon. gentleman consider that it is consonant with the dignity of the greatest Empire in the world that this kind of advertisement for recruits should be posted up at the War Office and on public buildings throughout the country? Mr. Tennant: As I have said, appeals have to be made to all kinds of taste, and that accounts for the fact that this particular poster is there. (Laughter.)

THE END OF PARTY POLITICS?

"The party system is breaking down. People are ceasing to be interested in the way in which the party game is played. The thing is becoming antiquated. Yet we do not face the facts."—Bishop Crichton.

In the *Nineteenth Century* W. S. Lilly submits the arguments which tend to show that "The Party System Breaks Down" under the strain of national peril. Of the origins and nature of parties the writer says:—

Prescription has been called by Burke a blind form of reason. Precedents have principles for their original foundation. Even shibboleths may be the offspring, legitimate or illegitimate, of syllogisms. And on prescription, precedents and shibboleths political parties largely depend. They represent, moreover, a tendency of human nature which always has been potent and always will be. Sir Henry Maine speaks of them as being "probably far more a survival of the primitive combative instinct of mankind than of conscious intellectual differences between man and man." Unquestionably, man is a combative animal. The disposition to take a side may be seen in every schoolboy, nay, in every nursery. It is the same disposition which in mature life displays itself in the form of party.

The evil lies in the attempt to utilise the forces of prejudice and passion as instruments of government, and Bishop Crichton would have been justified if he had said that sensible men are disgusted with the antics of party government. The writer quotes the arguments used in extenuation of the old system, and comments on the present situation:—

We are endeavouring to substitute a national Government for a party Government, to fill up the great offices of the State with men possessing special qualifications for them to apply business principles to the great business of the war. This is well unquestionably well. There can be no doubt that until now Mr. Asquith's Government has ever had an eye upon the ballot boxes of a General Election. It is as difficult for veteran party politicians to put aside that habit as it is for the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots. But a Cabinet where the chief occupants of both the front benches are side by side will speak with national authority for national ends. As to the choice of men and the allotment of offices, I have but one word to say. The late Queen, at a critical period of the Boer War, is reported to have repeated again and again in her anxiety, "I must have Kitchener." Such, unquestionably, is now the well-nigh universal feeling of the nation, which rightly regards him as 'our chief of men,' and is as unmoved, as he himself doubtless is, by 'the explosion of the doggerels' against him. With our armies under such direction we may await the issue in quietness and confidence; strong in the justice of our cause and the unity of the Universe will give us 'victory in the battle,' but on one condition only. What that condition is I find well indicated in words which Carlyle has used as the epigraph to his *Later-Day Pamphlets*: "Then, said his Lordship, 'Well, God mend all!'" "Nay, by God, Donald, we must help Him to mend it!" said the other.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.
Members of Right Section M. G. Co. will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters before 10 a.m. on Monday, 6th instant, for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Tuesday, 7th instant.

PARADES.
Parades for Thursday, 2nd instant:—
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have not been passed out—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters, under S. M. Higby. Remainder—Nil.

DETAILS.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 7th Sept.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty., and Left Sec. M. G. Co. Officer on duty—Capt. Armstrong.
Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to night—Scouts Company.
Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart.
On duty 3rd Sept.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty., and Left Sec. M. G. Co., and 7 members of Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty—Capt. Wolfe.
Orderly Officer until 7th Sept.—Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Sergeant until 7th Sept.—Sergt. Bullock.
G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS.

Thursday, September 2nd:—
5.50 p.m.—Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Company. Also Sergeants Silva and Ribeiro to patrol with Inspector Watt.
8.50 p.m.—Sergeants C. C. Moon and Chow U Ting, and three men to be detailed by O. C. Chinese Company. Also Sergeants Botelho and Rosa to patrol with Inspector Taylor.

Friday, Sept. 3rd:—
5.50 p.m.—Chief Inspector Mason, Sergeants Lammert, Silva Netto, and A. E. Alves. Also Potter and Martin to patrol with Inspector Wilden.
8.50 p.m.—Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Co.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION)—6 P.M.
All with Rifles, except Recruits, on Wednesday, Sept. 1st—3 and 4 Chinese Platoons. All Chinese Recruits under Chief Inspector.

Thursday, Sept. 2nd—3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons. Details from Portuguese Co. and Band Recruits under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves.

COMBINED PARADES.
All ranks will parade under the D. S. P. at the Central Police Station at 6 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 3rd. Parade in mufti, with rifles.

Only those warned for Patrol duty on that day will be excused from this Parade.

"DUTY REMINDERS" BOOK.
Men warned for Patrol are made responsible for obtaining this at the D. S. P.'s Office.

F. C. JEWELL,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

In the month of July more than 20,000 joined the colours in Victoria.

A SHIP'S OFFICER'S LAPSE. TROUBLE ON THE STEAMER "MADAWASKA."

Some amount of trouble was caused on the *Madawaska* while the vessel was in the Harbour owing to a lapse on the part of the Chief Officer, L. McLaren. The master of the steamer prosecuted the Chief Officer at the Marine Court yesterday for disobedience of his lawful commands.

Defendant pleaded guilty. Captain A. Maclean (master of the *Madawaska*) stated that during the stay of his steamer in port the Chief Officer was under the influence of drink and caused trouble with the crew and stowaways. He also influenced other officers to join him in drinking. On the 28th August the defendant disobeyed witness' lawful command, and refused to look after the stowage of cargo on the ship. He was very insulting to witness, and was at the time drunk.

Defendant said he had always done his work to the best of his ability. He admitted that on the date in question he was under the influence of liquor, but declared that he was not drunk and that he could do his work.

The Magistrate, in sending the defendant to prison for seven days, without hard labour, said that defendant as Chief Officer should have set a good example; instead of that he had gone against all discipline and good order. He hoped the imprisonment would be a warning to defendant.

BENCH AND BAR.

PUISNE JUDGE'S COMPLAINT

Prior to the commencement of a case in the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Justice Gompertz complained of inconvenience caused him by the Bar. His lordship said he had fixed the case for 10.30, and his clerk afterwards told him that the solicitors in the case had made arrangements that they should not come until 11 o'clock. He had heard nothing at all about that arrangement, and was waiting in his Chambers, robbed, for about ten minutes. He would be very glad to consult the convenience of the profession in any way in his power, but it was not convenient for him (the Puisne Judge) for them to have an arrangement of which he knew nothing.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., said there had evidently been a misunderstanding. The members of the profession had been engaged in the First Court listening to a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, and this took much longer than had been thought, occupying, as a matter of fact, about an hour. The Bar understood that his lordship had been informed of this judgment, and they were told that a communication was being sent to his lordship.

His lordship said that he was informed at 10.45 that the case would not be coming on until 11 o'clock.

Mr. Sharp, on behalf of the members of the Bar and the solicitors, tendered their apologies, and said it was much regretted.

His lordship—it was a misunderstanding, that's all.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

T. T. from the Chinese Commercial Society of Jamaica	2200.00
Ping Koo Chan of Ipoh, Perak	1,000.00
Confucian Society (Balance)	874.78
T. T. from Chiu-Siam Daily News	675.00
Mr. Chan U. Shing of Serak, Perak	500.00
Staff of the Comptroller Department, Mossra, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (3rd Collection)	75.00
Mr. Chan Pak Hang	40.00
Mr. Wong Yat Chiu	30.00
Mr. Hung Hok Yau	30.00
1 subscriber of \$18, 2 of \$5 each and 1 of \$3.89	31.89
Already acknowledged	\$509,991.78
Total	\$509,423.33

KILLED BY A DYING LIONESS.

Mr. George Sinclair, of Prestonkirk, has been informed by the British South Africa Company of the death of his son Norman, who was killed by a lioness while acting as an intelligence scout on the south-west border of Northern Rhodesia.

While riding ahead of a party of native carriers Mr. Sinclair sighted six lions devouring a dead man. He fired three times at a lioness, and the lions made off. Mr. Sinclair immediately followed, and coming on the wounded lioness he dismounted.

Before he could fire the lioness charged, seized him by the left arm, and caused his rifle to fall. He got out his knife and repeatedly stabbed the animal in the neck. By this time his left arm was broken, and the lioness struck him on the left side round the spine before she died of her wounds. Mr. Sinclair died the following morning.

A CHINESE WILL. ACTION AT THE SUPREME COURT.

The administration of a Chinese estate was in dispute at the Supreme Court yesterday. In the matter of Ho Wo Lam, *alias* Wu Wan Ping, deceased, Ho San Lam, plaintiff, of 2a, Park Road, claimed to be the natural and lawful brother and next of kin of the deceased and that as such he is entitled to letters of administration of the estate which were granted to Ho Cheng Shi, Queen Victoria Street, the defendant, on January 22nd, as guardian of Ho Shan Wan, alleged to be the adopted son and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased. Plaintiff asked that the letters of administration be called in, revoked and declared null and void on the grounds that the defendant had no interest in the estate of the said deceased, and also that he had no right to be elected guardian of Ho Shan Wan, and that defendant was not entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, and that such letters of administration were granted irregularly, as no proof had been made of any conditions entitling the defendant, or Ho Shan Wan to administer the estate of the said deceased.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Grist) were for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. E. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada and Mr. Haywood, of Mr. Leo d'Almada's office) were for defendant.

Mr. Sharp, outlining the case, said that the defence had placed upon them the burden of proof of all the affidavits. The facts were very simple. In the family of Hsu there was originally five brothers. The family lived and did so to-day in Sai Lam Village, near Canton, where there was the family house and also the ancestral tablets. Early in the eighties the No. 2 brother founded a theatrical business, and sometime subsequently a theatre was also opened at Hongkong, the Wah Kee. The No. 4 brother was placed in charge of the Hongkong theatre and No. 2 looked after the business in Canton. In 1893 No. 2 died, and before his death promised that his brothers should have shares in the business. In the following year a family agreement was drawn up in relation to these shares. This agreement was also, *inter alia*, a partnership agreement. Counsel agreed at length to the affidavits relating to this, and then went on to deal with Chinese law, his address not being concluded when the Court rose.

The hearing will be resumed to-day.

THE ARMIES IN THE FIELD. AN ESTIMATE OF STRENGTH.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, writing in the *Field*, gives some interesting statistics regarding the probable number of troops which the six Great Powers will have under arms by the end of this month. He estimates that the forces of France, armed and trained, will amount to 3,500,000, those of Great Britain to 2,000,000, Italy 2,000,000, and Russia 4,000,000—a grand total of 11,500,000. The Allies are further credited with reserves of five millions in Russia, and two and a half millions in Great Britain, France, and Italy. The figures are, of course, only approximate and therefore not quite trustworthy, but they are interesting and helpful.

The original numbers of the German armies he gives as 4,000,000, and the new formations 3,500,000—7,500,000 in all. Their losses he puts at 3,600,000, and adding 450,000 to avoid underestimates, leaves Germany with 4,000,000. The original numbers of the Austrian armies are placed at 2,500,000, and their additions at 1,000,000—total of 4,100,000. Deducting 1,800,000 as their losses, we get 2,300,000 as Austria's strength at the end of this month. The grand Austro-German total at the end of July works out at 6,300,000 to the 11,500,000 of the Allies, which is not unsatisfactory. Some idea of the excellence of the German organisation may be gathered from a French official statement that the Germans are, after each three months, able to put new levies in the field to the number of 800,000 men, or more than three million men in a year.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 28th August:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 35 weeks
This year	\$11,407	\$381,703
Last year	9,752	408,705
Increase	1,655	
Decrease		27,092

When Mark Twain, in his early days, was editor of a Missouri paper, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asking him whether that was a sign of good or bad. The humorist wrote him this answer, and printed it: "Old Subscriber—Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterwards."

A NEPHEW'S SERIOUS DELINQUENCIES. AN UNCLE'S NEGLIGENCE.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment yesterday at the Supreme Court in the Tong Shun case which occupied the Court for a considerable period. The action arose over certain investments in landed property in Hongkong by the plaintiff, Tong Shun, who lived in America for a number of years, a clansman of the plaintiff—described in the action as nephew, though that was not an accurate description of his relationship as far as English genealogy is concerned—acting as the plaintiff's agent in Hongkong.

In 1909 plaintiff decided to invest money in landed property in Hongkong, and with this object remitted the sum of \$58,000 to the nephew. The latter purchased in September of that year under an assignment of September 7th, a certain property in Benjamin Strand. He executed the assignment in the name Tong Shun, and made no mention of the fact to the vendors or their representatives whether he was negotiating as principal or agent in the matter. The nephew himself also acted under the name Tong Shun, and on subsequent dates executed certain mortgages on the property, also in the name of Tong Shun, which were apparently paid off and re-assignment taken. On December 11th he executed a mortgage in favour of the defendants to secure the sum of \$12,000, and he signed in the name of Tong Shun as in the previous assignment of 1909, and in previous mortgages. He made no representation of his acting other than as principal in the matter and he was so regarded by the mortgagees, the defendants. The mortgagees held that Tong Shun was not the plaintiff at all, but the nephew. The uncle had no knowledge of the latter mortgage until the spring of 1914, and the action was brought by him to set it aside.

His lordship, in the course of his lengthy written judgment, found that the Tong Shun the grantee named in the deed was the plaintiff and not the nephew. The nephew's absence from the Colony was an unfortunate factor in the case. It was, however, not unusual that a man who had admittedly been guilty, to use a mild expression, of serious delinquencies and misconduct should avoid exposure in Court. His lordship expressed his opinion that the nephew regarded himself as the agent for the uncle in regard to the purchase of the property in respect of which the uncle undoubtedly found the purchase money, and he was clearly of opinion that the legal estate passed to the uncle under the assignment of September 1909. His lordship said he did not think there could be any doubt that the plaintiff displayed carelessness, possibly amounting to negligence, in his relations with his nephew, which might be summed up in the familiar term "Maskee." The failure to require his nephew to secure legal advice in Hongkong, and the failure to peremptorily insist on the return of the title deeds all showed great carelessness, although perhaps it was difficult to regard Chinese business transactions in the same light as our own. The question was whether the negligence had been of such a character as to create an estoppel so as to bar his remedy. After examining an exceptionally numerous collection of authorities, his lordship said that "indiscretion" to avail must amount to negligence within the meaning of the authorities cited. The cases cited turned largely on the question of authority, and he had held on the facts that there was none in so far as the defendant's mortgage was concerned. Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs. A stay of execution was granted for two months, with liberty to apply.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. Hastings, of Hastings & Hastings) was for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shen-ton) was for the defendants.

THE DISAPPEARING TRICK.

Two more thefts of a somewhat familiar nature are reported. Mr. Pope, foreman fitter at the R.N. Dockyard, has informed the police that on Tuesday he entrusted his boy with jewellery worth \$263 and \$320 in money. The boy has disappeared with the money and jewellery.

A Chinese shopkeeper in Des Voeux Road, at various periods in August entrusted a tailor with quantities of cloth to be made up into clothing. The cloth was worth nearly \$300. The tailor has left his former place of abode, and apparently forgot to leave his new address.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE SUB-COIN QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, August 31st.
Sir,—Your leader re "Currency Muddle" this morning has attracted considerable attention among your Chinese readers to-day, and I hope you will go on pegging at the matter until the Government takes action.

The public will not and must not go on suffering at the hands of the money-changers any longer. It is a fact that very few Hongkong sub-coins are now returning to the Colony. The stock of sub-coins now is only about three millions of dollars, which some Chinese businessmen have bought and hold, knowing that the sub-coins (Hongkong Government) were nearly exhausted in China some months ago.

I agree that the evil could be speedily remedied if the Government were to inform the public that sub-coins would be taken in payment for opium sold, liquor duties, taxes, crown rents, stamp duties, death duties, market stall rents, or any kind of payment made to the Government. But the quickest way to make these sub-coins at par would be for the Government to redeem them by buying in the money market daily a certain amount as the rate current suits the Government. In this way in about two months' time the public would find the discount on the Hongkong sub-coin had disappeared. As you mention, the chief sufferers are the Hongkong Electric Tramway Co., The Star Ferry Co., The Steamboat Co., and many other large commercial companies, and it is a good suggestion that they should agree among themselves not to sell the coins to the money-changers.

The Government might say that at present it is too poor to do anything in this direction. Perhaps some more experienced and capable person may be able to point out to the Government that the Canton Government was very poor, yet it was able to redeem over 30 million dollars' worth of notes in one month. Surely the Hongkong Government could beat the Canton Government in this respect?

The Chinese are simply laughing at the slackness of the authorities in the matter of the withdrawal of sub-coins. The money-changers are continually growing fat. The copper cents used to be about 20 per cent. discount, but the Government took steps, and copper cents are now at about 5 per cent. premium. Will the authorities not move in the matter of the silver sub-coin?

The Government issued these sub-coins at par, and as they have been in circulation over 25 years it would certainly pay to buy them back at current rates of discount or take them in payment of Government dues as suggested above.

I shall be glad to see the subject further discussed.—Yours faithfully,
LEE YUN YEE

TOKYO CITIZENS AND THE CORONATION. GIFTS FOR THE EMPEROR.

As a result of an extraordinary meeting of the Prefectural Council held recently, the authorities of Tokyo Prefecture have decided to present the Emperor with a folding lacquer chair and a bookstand in celebration of the Coronation.

The bookstand will be in ornamental carved work, made of mulberry wood produced at Mikurajima, a suburb of Tokyo celebrated for this product. The folding chair will be of mulberry, inlaid with shell-work of an antique design.

These presents will be prepared by the Tokyo Academy of Industrial Art and the Tokyo Artisans' School, the total expenditure being estimated at ¥10,000.

It is also stated that a single-leaf screen, bearing pictures of noted places in each ward of the metropolis, which is to be presented to the Emperor in the name of Tokyo City, is to be painted by artists from each ward, who have already been appointed.

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

SIMLA, August 13th.
The crop reports for the last week are upon the whole cheerful reading. The anxiety in Rajputana and Central India has been relieved by the recent rain in these areas. Cultivation is also proceeding satisfactorily elsewhere with the serious exceptions of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces, which are still practically rainless. The hopes of a kharif crop on unirrigated land in this part of India are growing daily fainter, and although this is less grave than would be the case in almost any other part of India where there is less irrigation to fall back upon, it nevertheless represents a very serious loss to the people. Rain would still do much good, but the weather reports afford little hope of its early advent and meanwhile the heat in such places as Lahore and Peshawar is terrific.

INTIMATIONS

**LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.**

**LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
SUMMER SALE**

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

THE WHOLE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY
LOW PRICES TO MAKE WAY FOR OUR NEW AUTUMN
DELIVERIES.

BLOUSES

FROM \$2.50 EACH.

TRIMMED HATS

AT HALF-PRICE.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN
**RAINCOATS AND
SHOES.**

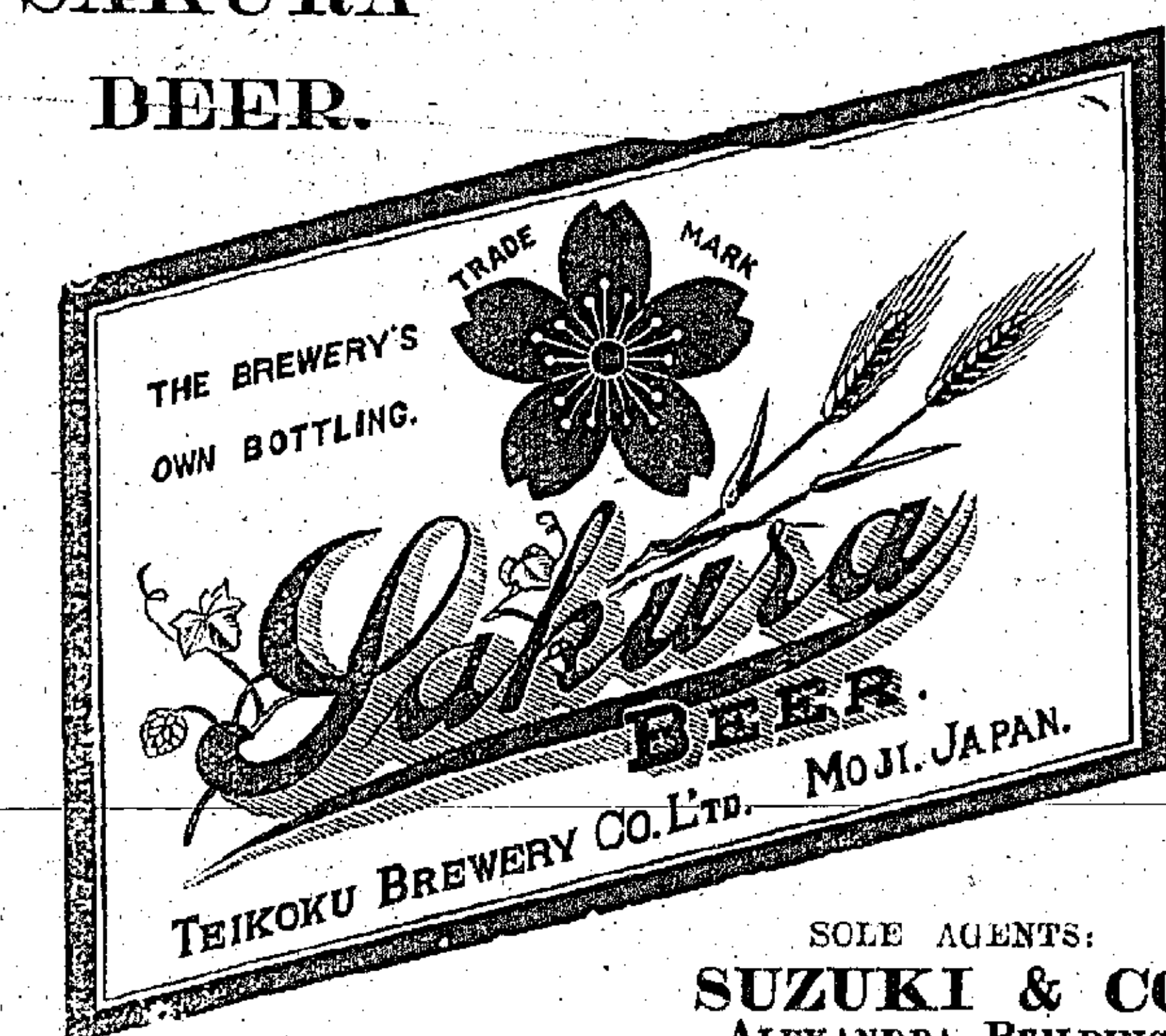
BARGAINS IN
SPORTS COATS,
ETC.



ANY SOILED GOODS WILL BE CLEARED
REGARDLESS OF COST.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**SAKURA
BEER.**



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

[855]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & C.**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[892]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET
SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G, at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [509]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST ON THE PEAK.

BLACK and White Pekinese PUG DOG.
G. A. HASTINGS,
107, Peak.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [922]

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOLS RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 6th inst., at 9 a.m. In addition to the usual curriculum, there will be a special Course of Chinese, the Class being in the afternoon. [924]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE,"
on or about 14th September.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. "PATUAN,"
on or about 15th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915. [1]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. "INDRAKUALA" will be despatched for the above ports about the beginning of October.
For Freight, passage and further particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915. [923]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES have This Day been REMOVED to No. 66, CONNARD ROAD CENTRAL.
LIM & HUNT and YEE KEE HONG.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [917]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.
Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]



PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KING'S REGULATION No. 10 of 1915.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:
Not later than 30th September, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 25th, 1915, but which have not yet arrived in China.
Not later than 30th September, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 25th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 25th, 1915.
Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, August 14th, 1915.
N.B.—To accordance with instructions dated August 20th, from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton.
Exhibited 28.8.15.
E. C. WILTON,
Acting Consul General. [906]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

HOSOKAWA & CO.

KITANO-CHO, SATSUMABORI,
OSAKA, JAPAN.



PAINT BRUSH.

WIRE BRUSH FOR BOILER TUBE.

Manufacturers and Exporters of the following:—
PAINT BRUSH.
WIRE BRUSH FOR BOILER TUBE.
BRUSH FOR SHIP'S USE.
Other kinds of BRUSH.

Catalogue sent on request.

[909]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

FAREWELL VISIT

OF THE

HOWITT
PHILLIPS
CO.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3RD.

London's Latest Success.

"THE LAND OF
PROMISE."

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

BOOKING AT "MOUTRIE'S"

Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [914]

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKWAN ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 907.

On SATURDAY, the 4th September,

and SUNDAY, the 5th September,

A GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS

will take place at the above Hotel,
Commencing from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission ... 50 Cents.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [920]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 6th September, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [913]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on FRIDAY, the 17th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1915.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th of September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1915. [903]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS,
Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$180.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA," in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition, having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.
For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [837]

WANTED.

RESIDENCE of 5 ROOMS or more, with Garden or Tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wanchai or East.

Apply to—
"K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1915. [905]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

"QUARNDON," No. 15, THE PEAK, two minutes from Tram, Furnished, SEVEN ROOMS. From 1st November, 1915 Apply—
G. TISDALL,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [918]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental. Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEEN, B.C., Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS, and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKBREAD & Co. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 168, THE PEAK, Tennis Court. From September. Apply—
No. 18.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1915. [870]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course. For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Village Kowloon. Apply to—
ABERDEON V. APCAR & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [59]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

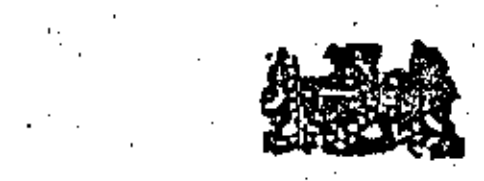
TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connemara Road, present in the occupation of Messrs. Denys & Bowley. **HOUSES** in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connemara Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT." 21, WONG-NEL-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [83]

INTIMATION



WHISKY

Is a thing the Average Man knows less about than he thinks he does.

FASHION IS ITS GENERAL

RECOMMENDATION.

Comparing

WATSON'S



WHISKY

with other brands will convince you

of its

HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1915.

FORESTRY IN CHINA.

If by Forestry is meant the art of developing or managing forests, the reader who knows his China will say at once that nothing of the kind exists in China. What is to be observed is only ruthless deforestation, and this has been going on for many years, the results being reaped to-day in the greater magnitude of the annually recurring calamities from either drought or flood. In a very interesting descriptive account of an American plant explorer's experiences in China, published in the current number of the *Far Eastern Review*, the writer in the course of his comments on the intensive cultivation that is carried on upon some of the mountain sides in Kamsu Province observes: "Because of this intensive cultivation and the seeming determination of the Chinese to turn every inch of arable soil to some benefit has come about the deforestation of China's mountains, under which policy the farmer has destroyed in time not only the very fields for which the forests were removed, but has permitted the torrential mountain streams to carry down a large quantity of gravel, that gradually has encroached on the more fertile plains below." While it is doubtless true that the denudation of the hills which is going on to-day is to be explained on these utilitarian grounds, it is not entirely owing to this that the deforestation of China's mountains has come about. The province of Kwangtung at all events owes the destruction of its former luxuriant forests rather to the wantonness of the Taiping rebels which over-ran the country in the middle of the last century. Their war-cry in Kwangtung was "Destruction to the Temples," and the result is recorded by a writer of half a century ago in these terms: "In many spots where monastic influence had for centuries preserved larger or smaller tracts of forest land from denudation of their trees, ruinous temples stand with but a few isolated trees near, sparse

moments of the luxuriant groves in which the buildings originally reposed in the depths of magnificent forests. . . .

Wherever the rebels encamped forests, small in extent but the growth of centuries, where they existed, were ruthlessly destroyed to afford fuel and timber to the marauders." And Mr. NORMAN SHAW, the author of a book on "Chinese Forest Trees and Timber Supply," dealing with the same subject says: "It is true that the enormous destruction of human life by the Taipings and Imperialists during the great rebellion operated to some extent as a check on deforestation by depriving whole districts of their inhabitants and returning them to a state of nature, but these areas were soon filled up by new settlers who knew and cared little for the sacred character of the groves and ere long completed the work of devastation on the hillsides." They wanted the wood for fuel and building purposes, and the great mountain ranges being no man's lands, they simply took it. And the results of this wholesale destruction of trees, this removal of Nature's covering of the earth, are to be seen, as we have said, in the increasing frequency and greater gravity of the calamities due to flood or drought. Mr. Purdom, a botanist who has travelled extensively in China, has published some interesting observations on the serious effect of the loss of forests on the climatic conditions of the country and on the progressive desiccation which is now going on in the lower provinces of the north. "The effect on the general contour of the land from erosion," he writes, "the depredations made by extension of river beds from silting, and the exposure of crops to full climatic conditions should engage the serious attention of those interested in the welfare of the agricultural population. Fuel is notably scarce in China, but even this does not excuse the wholesale scraping from mountain sides of every particle of vegetation, a matter of compulsory daily occurrence in many provinces, which results in the extinction of all soil-binding plants, to say nothing of the many fine species of trees and shrubs thus lost to the world." Mr. Purdom has also pointed out how seriously this lack of timber will affect the development of the country in such matters as the extension of railways, development of mines and the building of bridges, both from the point of view of cost and the facility of carrying out these enterprises.

In the account given in the *Far Eastern Review* of Mr. Mayer's experiences as a plant collector in China it is incidentally mentioned that it was while looking over some pictures of China's denuded hillsides that President ROOSEVELT made the remark that China could teach the world how not to do things, as well as how they should be done. These photographs contributed largely towards the inauguration of the conservation movement in the United States, which has led to the preservation of so many thousand square miles of forests, which are of value not only to the future generations, but to the present as well. But what, it will be asked, is the Chinese Government doing in this direction? We fear it cannot be said that the Chinese Government is at present doing very much, but to the credit of the Republican administration it should be stated that the seriousness and the magnitude of the evil has been recognised, and the forestry work of more advanced nations is being studied. There is now a Bureau of Forestry at Peking with a foreign adviser, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time it may succeed not only in checking the denudation which is still going on, but in initiating also in every province of China measures for forestry development on a scale commensurate with the need.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m. Three men charged with armed robbery in the Wanchai district recently were yesterday committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. Mr. F. C. S. Jones and Mr. A. V. Davies, who went home from Shanghai early this year, and received 2nd Lieutenantcies in the 14th Lancashire Fusiliers, have passed the necessary examination and are now promoted to be Lieutenants on the Active Service list. Private information has been received in Hankow that two French sisters of mercy travelling from Suifu to Kiating under the protection of several soldiers have been attacked by a gang of robbers. All the soldiers except one were killed, but the sisters, though robbed of all their belongings, arrived safely at Kiating.

At Honolulu a Chinese merchant, who has arrived there, and who is proceeding to San Francisco, says that he has been commissioned by Chinese capitalists to purchase two liners to form the nucleus of a subsidized line to America.

A correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writing from Kueiyang, (Kweichow) says:—A foreign friend living at Tsung (Bé days north) writes me that so much opium was gathered this year in the Wuchuan district (still further to the north-east) than farmers in Tsung declare that they will sow opium this year. On a recent visit to Kiating (three days north) I heard that many in that district say the same and for the same reason.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Canadian seaman named Charles Charters was charged by Inspector Gordon with vagrancy. (The Inspector told the Magistrate that the defendant deserted from the sailing-ship *Drumcliff*. Afterwards he made a trip to Japan and came back on the *Matta*, from which ship he also deserted. He had been living for the past three months "on his wits." The Magistrate ordered the detention of the defendant in the House of Detention, Inspector Gordon undertaking to endeavour to find a ship for him.

William Ezra, of Ashby Terrace, Kowloon, again appeared at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of violently assaulting a coolie employed by the Secretary of the Kowloon Dock Company. Defendant was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$3 compensation to the coolie. The Magistrate remarked that the story put forward by the defendant that he was chasing another man and was caught in mistake was most incredible. The complainant could not have made such a mistake as there was a strong glare of light near the café.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 6.10 p.m. yesterday:—

Typhoon east of northern Luzon more than 300 miles distant, moving N.W.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GIFT
TO THE ARMY.SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A MOTOR
AMBULANCE.

Lady May sends us the first list of subscribers for the motor ambulance.—
Mrs. Anstruther, "Anne," Mrs. R. Baker, Mrs. Barlow, Miss Bayly, Mrs. Boucher, Mrs. Burnie, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Clark, Mrs. Craddock, Miss Kathleen Craddock, Mrs. A. E. Crapnell, Rev. Mother Superior French Convent, Lady Roper Davies, Mrs. Dealy, Miss Margaret Dealy, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Agnes Dickson, Miss Joyce Dickson, Mrs. Edkins, Miss G. Fildes, Miss Gains, Mrs. Goodban, Mrs. Green, Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Brotherton Harker, Mrs. Ho Fook, Mrs. Ho Kom Tong, Lady Ho Tung, Mrs. William Humphreys, Mrs. F. W. James, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Martin, Lady May, Miss Phoebe May, Miss Iris May, Miss Dione May, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Newall, Miss Nind, Mrs. Pattenden, Miss Pauline Pattenden, Mrs. Pentreath, Mrs. Ralphs, Miss Mario Rosario, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Shellin, Mrs. Sidorford, Miss Middleton Smith, Mrs. Stabb, Miss Margaret Stabb, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Tatcher, "A. W." Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Wilkinson.
Total, \$964.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
ASSOCIATION.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

POLICE CLASS.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Centre, informs us that the undermentioned Members of the Police Force have qualified for the Certificate in First Aid:—

Kenneth W. Andrews
Edward John Ellis
Ernest James Field
Peter Boyd Gardner
William Henderson
Harry Kirkby
Patrick Murphy
Andrew Nicoll
Harry John Paterson
Alexander Reid.

The Examiner reports that the candidates displayed a very good knowledge of the subject, only one obtaining less than 80 per cent. of full marks.

The Hon. Lecturer was Dr. McKenny and the Hon. Examiner Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

THE WAR.

ENEMY HELD UP ON EASTERN FRONT.

POWERFUL RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

IRON HAND IN POLAND.

GERMANY CALLING UP MEN OF 54.

SIR E. GREY REVEALS PAGE OF ANGLO-GERMAN HISTORY.

SOUTH WALES COAL CRISIS ENDS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNDAUNTED RUSSIANS.

ENEMY'S CUT-AND-DRIED PLANS UPSET.

LONDON, August 31st.
The Russians' fine defence of Friedland against General von Buelow's battering ram has excited general admiration. It shows no sign of weakening; indeed, it is seemingly making slight progress in the north.

The fact that the Russians have assumed the offensive against the Germans near Dvinsk affords fresh proof that they are as undaunted as ever and are ready to turn on the Germans whenever the opportunity offers.

It is noteworthy that at Vilna, which the Germans days ago regarded as a ripe plum ready to fall into their hands, is still held by the Russians.

The Germans are paying dearly for every inch of their advance.

Further south as far as Pripiet the Russians are slowly withdrawing along roads and railways through marsh country, practically impassable on account of the autumn rains.

The much-vaunted offensive at Vladimirsk has been seemingly met by an unexpected temporary check.

The enemy's altered disposition of forces means that his cut-and-dried plans have been upset, involving terrific hardships, the troops being almost roadless and railless in enemy country, and always exposed to attacks by vigilant rearguards.

SANGUINARY ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS ACHIEVE BIG SUCCESS ON WIDE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, September 1st.

A communiqué says that the Russians are holding the enemy offensive on the river Misa. They repulsed an attempt by the Germans to cross the Dvina north-west of Friedland. Germans who crossed to the right bank were driven back. The Germans made a day and night attack on the 29th August, supported by a hurricane of artillery fire. They launched several furious attacks against the bridgehead. All were repulsed, the enemy losing heavily.

The Russians successfully assumed the offensive on the right bank of the river Vilna and continue to hold the German offensive between the Vilna and the Niemen.

The Russians repulsed further attacks in the Lisk, Sidra, and Gorodec regions. The Russians captured 200 prisoners in repulsing attacks on the 29th August at Svinionka.

The Austro-German troops in Galicia, after prolonged inactivity, began a series of attacks on the 29th and 30th August on the whole front, the attacks being preceded by a violent bombardment. The attacks were particularly fierce to the north of Zloczow. Eight attacks were repulsed in the Pomorzany and Zborow districts and along the Strypa front. All were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy, who, in some districts, was obliged to retreat precipitately. The Russians made big and successful counter-attacks on a wide front and captured 50 guns, 24 machine-guns, and 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS CHECK TO ENEMY IN GALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, August 31st.
The Austrians and Germans have suffered a serious check in Galicia, northward of the important town of Brezany.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the progress of their forces has been arrested by counter-attacks by strong Russian forces.

Another feature is the magnificent resistance of the Russians south-eastward of Riga against General von Hindenburg's armies. The Germans up to the present have not been able to force the vital bridgehead southward of Friedland.

GREPPING TOWARDS VILNA AND GRODNO.

AMSTERDAM, August 31st.

A German communiqué indicates that the Germans are creeping towards Grodno and Vilna, but these are still in Russian hands. The Armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria have crossed the Upper Narew, but General von Mackensen admits that he is still fighting the Russian rearguards in front of the Pripiet marshes. He claims to have taken 3,000 prisoners.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN CAUCASUS.

LONDON, September 1st.

A feature of the Russian successes in the Caucasus is the activity of armed motor-boats, operating on the coast and rivers, playing havoc with the Turkish supply-ships and transports.

The Turks attempted an offensive along the Black Sea coast, but it was defeated with great losses to the enemy.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTION.

PARIS, August 31st.

A noteworthy feature has been an intense artillery action by the Allies on the Western front. A communiqué states that the bombardment was continued during the night without notable incidents, except its constant fire against the enemy's trenches, shelters and cantonments.

PARIS, September 1st.

The evening communiqué says that there have been somewhat lively artillery actions in Belgium, Artois, Northern France, and the Forest of Apremont.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NOTABLE ITALIAN ACHIEVEMENTS.

ROME, September 1st.

A communiqué says that the Italians on the Plateau of Arsiere attacked the strong position of Monte Maronia and chased the enemy, who thereupon opened a furious artillery fire on the Italians in their new positions, which, nevertheless, were held and strengthened.

A detachment of picked Italian sharpshooters approached the enemy's positions at Plava, on the Middle Isonzo, and silenced several machine-guns and trench-mortars which had been annoying the Italians for several days.

Further advance is reported at other points, the Italians occupying Austrian trenches and seizing arms and ammunition abandoned by the enemy.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CORRECTS GERMAN HISTORY.

LONDON, August 31st.

Owing to the publication of misleading German versions, the Foreign Office issued to-night a statement of the Anglo-German negotiations of 1912.

The crucial point throughout was that Germany desired to obtain absolute British neutrality in all eventualities.

The Foreign Office affirms that the German proposals meant that Germany, in the event of a European conflict, should remain free to support her friends but Great Britain would be forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers. Germany could arrange for Austria to start hostilities and then Germany would support her ally, as had actually happened.

Great Britain, however, firmly refused to use the word neutrality, realising that Germany, if war broke out, would declare that it had been forced upon her and thus claim Britain's neutrality. Even to-day, despite the facts, Germany contends that the war was forced upon her.

Sir Edward Grey proposed that Great Britain should neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack upon Germany. Sir Edward further declared that aggression on Germany had in nowise entered or would enter into British policy. Nevertheless the Germans still hankered after the declaration of neutrality, saying that the British formula was insufficient and also intimating that the German Navy programme must proceed upon its original lines.

Then the negotiations ended with the hope that there would be a mutual reduction of expenditure on armaments.

GERMANY DRAINING HER MANHOOD.

ARMY AGE-LIMIT RAISED TO 54.

COPENHAGEN, September 1st.

From a trustworthy frontier source it is learned that the recent interpretations in the National Service Law, passed by the Reichstag, which German newspapers have been forbidden to disclose, is really the most important measure of the whole war. It will increase the age-limit to 54, and the authorities are calling up all men hitherto completely refused for physical reasons.

GERMAN WEAPONS OF WAR.

BRITISH CAPTURE A LIQUID FIRE PROJECTOR.

LONDON, August 31st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that a German liquid-fire projector was captured at Hooge. On being examined by the authorities it was found to consist of a metal box, worn like a haversack, with a length of piping through which coal tar could be squirted under great pressure. There was a remarkably ingenious nozzle containing a wick steeped in a chemical, giving a fierce flame which ignited the coal tar.

DECLINE IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

LONDON, September 1st.

The price of flour at Liverpool has declined to the extent of 1/6 during the week, and is now at 38/ for 280lbs.

FRENCH BOXER AGAIN INJURED.

LONDON, September 1st.

Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, who is a member of the Aviation Corps, has met with another accident, having fallen while alighting from his machine, fracturing his thigh.

SUCCESS OF COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, August 31st.

The loan of £5,000,000, being the first instalment of the Commonwealth War Loan of £20,000,000, has been oversubscribed.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

AMSTERDAM, August 31st.

News from Sas-van-Gent says that an aviator, at three o'clock on Saturday morning, bombed and destroyed a large hangar at Ghent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S ENORMOUS WAR EXPENDITURE.

"GREATEST GOLD RESERVE IN WORLD."

PETROGRAD, September 1st.

A financial statement submitted to the Duma emphasises the great war obligations of the Government, which has already borrowed £800,000,000. The Finance Minister said that the Government would perhaps in the future borrow a larger sum, but would continue the war to a victorious end, not fearing the enormous expense. (Loud cheers throughout the House.) Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich to ensure the payment of her debts. Russia had never for a moment delayed paying her creditors. (Cheers.) He predicted that besides an Internal Loan there was a probability of the flotation of an important loan in foreign markets. Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world, and held the greatest cash in gold for paper money, except perhaps Great Britain.

"WAR MUST BE CONTINUED."

MOSCOW ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

Moscow, September 1st.

A meeting of representatives of all the Moscow institutions, provincial, municipal, financial, industrial, and commercial, passed the following resolution unanimously:—"The war must be continued at whatever cost to a victorious end. Meanwhile all suggestions of peace will be rejected." The Assembly also urged the creation of a Cabinet of National Defence, consisting of politicians and public men possessing the confidence of the country.

DEMOCRATISING RUSSIA.

REMARKABLE CHANGES THE WAR HAS EFFECTED.

PETROGRAD, August 31st.

The remarkable change in Russian political life is shown by a resolution of the Council of Empire recommending the inclusion of Labour delegates on the committees appointed to supervise Army supplies.

IRON RULE IN POLAND.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Germans are applying in Poland the same methods as in Belgium.

The Governor-General of Warsaw in a proclamation announces that banks and business houses refusing to do business with Germans will be closed and their owners sent into concentration camps, while anyone appealing to the Russian proclamation prohibiting trading with the enemy will be liable to five years' imprisonment.

SOUTH WALES' COAL CRISIS SETTLED.

A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 31st.

Yesterday's conference with reference to the South Wales miners' dispute led to a tentative agreement, only one point being outstanding, which it is hoped may be adjusted to-day.

MEN GET WHAT THEY WANT.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Press Bureau says that the Government negotiations in the coal crisis resulted in the owners consenting to grant the concessions which Mr. Runciman's award had withheld, provided that the men accept this as a final settlement.

The representatives of the miners unanimously undertook to recommend this proposal for the men's acceptance.

Eventually both parties agreed that an advance in wages should be paid as from the 21st August.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF TROUBLES.

In an interview the leaders of the men gave it as their opinion that a permanent settlement of the South Wales miners' troubles had been reached, paving a smooth road for the future.

LATER.

The coal crisis was definitely settled to-day, a Conference of miners at Cardiff accepting the settlement proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

CETTINJE, August 31st.

The Montenegrins repulsed an Austrian infantry attack in the direction of Savino, Brdoce, and Trebinje, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

MR. BALFOUR ON ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

LONDON, August 30th.

The following are some of the events of the past week:—

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, answering a correspondent, who wrote complaining of the reticence of the British Press over air raids and suggesting that unpleasant truths were concealed, points out that Zeppelins prefer moonless nights when navigation is difficult and errors of a surprising magnitude are possible. Mr. Balfour asks: Why make further voyages easier by emphasising past mistakes? Doubtless much suffering is caused to innocent persons, though rumour magnifies this out of all proportion. To date 71 civilians and 18 children have been killed and 189 civilians and 31 children wounded. Judged by this cumulative result of successive crimes, they do not equal the single effort of the submarine which, to the unconcealed pride of Germany but to the world's horror, murdered 1,100 innocent civilians who were travelling on board the *Lusitania*. It is easy to reckon the military successes of the airships. No soldier or sailor has been killed, seven have been injured, and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which could by any stretch of imagination be described as of military importance.

A REFUTATION.

The Germans have published a statement alleged to have been taken from an English corporal prisoner in which General Sir Charles Fergusson is quoted as having advised the troops before a battle to give the Germans no quarter.

General Fergusson emphatically denies uttering anything bearing any such interpretation.

THE MUNITION FACTORIES.

The Minister of Munitions announces that 190 fresh establishments have been declared as controlled under the Munitions Act.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The outstanding feature of the market is a sharp drop in the price of home-grown wheat, which now comes into the market with freedom. The increased supply of wheat is mainly responsible for the lower values, but the exceptionally large crops now being harvested in Canada and the United States, which will be available in October, points to a further considerable reduction in the price of bread.

DANISH SYMPATHY.

The bodies of the crew of submarine E13 have been brought back to England with a striking manifestation of Danish sympathy.

PRICE OF RICE.

PEKING, September 1st.

The Minister of the Interior prohibits an increase in the price of rice.

NEW DOCK IN YOKOSUKA.

EARLY COMPLETION EXPECTED.

The Yokohama naval port has so far had no dock large enough to accommodate Dreadnoughts, so that the *Kongo*, *Hiei*, and other large men-of-war had to be taken to Sasebo or Kure for repairs. A plan for constructing a large dock, at a cost of ¥ 1,500,000, was sanctioned some years ago, and its construction was expected to be completed early next year. As the battleship *Yamashiro* is to be launched in November, however, the authorities are said to have decided to expedite the construction of the new dock, so as to complete it, if possible, by the end of October, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

The new dock is 800 feet in length, 124 feet in breadth and 45 feet in depth, and Japanese papers acclaim it as the greatest dock in the Orient, but here they allow their enthusiasm to carry them away.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIAN MILITARY REVIEW.

The *Russky Invalid*, the service organ of the Russian army, concludes a recent review of the situation as follows: Neither in the west nor in the south on the Italian frontier nor in the seas not in the sea laid to Turkey has anything occurred that is calculated to influence the immediate course of the war. The war is beating with full life only on the Russian front. Here, under the pretence of settling locally with us Russians, is in fact the crisis of the decisive battle of the whole war. The fate of this war lies between a couple of telegrams despatched from the Russian front. Germany, the principal foe of all, has assumed the entire burden of the war with us, has lost faith altogether in the Austrians and in consequence has taken the risk of throwing upon us all the strength of Germany.

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM.

The *Morning Post* Petrograd correspondent says: The strategy of all the Allies for this war required that the Germans should be kept engaged in increasing numbers on the Russian thousand miles of front until the western allies were ready for a combined forward movement upon Berlin. Looking back upon the last three months' any western observer can now satisfy himself that the Grand Duke has been playing his fish. We knew it here all the time. The Germans have not fought themselves into the positions they now hold. Their advances have been made every time over ground abandoned by the Russians, not after defeat, but in execution of a well thought-out general plan. The only thing the Germans have gained is space, which is not in this war even a primary factor in the strategic problem. They have all the time and space which are both primary factors. Now, after twelve months of very costly effort they are being given what they have sought, decisive and general battle. We believe it is the landing net of the Germanic fish. It is now to be fought on ground and under circumstances chosen by the Russian commander.

AUSTRIAN OPINIONS.

A telegram to the Budapest journal *Acet* from Stry states that the Russian commanders are doing their utmost to stop the retreat of their forces and are making a desperate stand wherever the ground permits. Their defensive positions are so close behind one another that the German southern army is forced to fight every foot of the way. The terrible conditions of devastation in the regained territory show that fierce fighting will be necessary before the Russians are finally driven back.

"MR. PUNCH" IN WAR TIME.

RETURNING TO THE TRENCHES.

You then take a sharp turn to the right until you observe the beam of a searchlight playing across the field in front of you. You then lie flat on the ground and pretend you are not in France at all, and when the searchlight has come to the conclusion that, wherever you are, you are not worth bothering about, you get up and go on, keeping the searchlight well on your left, and stepping decorously out of the path of any sniper's bullet which happens to be passing.

Proceeding quietly but quickly along the line of least resistance, you are suddenly confronted by a figure emerging from the dark, who tells you to halt or he'll fire. "Et tu, Brute!" you murmur reproachfully, as you halt and wonder to yourself why it is that you have suddenly become so unpopular. The figure says his name isn't Brutus, but that he is come from the trench to guide you to it.

Felicitating him upon the ingenuity with which one tortuous ditch is made to combine the uses of roadway, a water-main, a sewer, and a home, you bid him good-night and hand yourself over to the Captain. Having introduced yourself to the Captain and apologised for continuing to exist in spite of the desire, apparently universal, to get rid of you, you remark that this is one of the most attractive and well-manned trenches in which you ever remember making a bit of war. You then go along with him to settle your men in, only to find that they have done this for themselves, and are already giving valuable advice to the occupants of the place as to how trench-fighting should and will in future be conducted.

Stepping down the trench to see the sights, you discover the men employed in the constant and reprehensible habit of tea-drinking. The sentries lean against the parapet with their backs to you and appear as men who are watching a dog-fight which has lost for them all its excitement but not all its interest. Every now and then they lope off their rifles into the dim beyond, not in any real hope of hitting anything, but just to show there is a gentleman opposite who addresses our trench whom he comes on duty. "It is I, Fritz, the Bunmaker of London. What is the football news?" They shout out the latest information and pass him over a couple of bullets.

JAPANESE M.P.'S TO VISIT CHINA.

AN EXTENSIVE TOUR.

As a result of a conference held on August 1st in the Lower House, a party of members of the Japanese Diet, representative of the different political parties, has been organized to make a tour through China.

The party consists of some twenty members, including Mr. Shimada and Dr. Hama, the President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Okazaki, Chief Secretary of the House. The members were expected to leave Shimomaki on the 26th August for Fusan, thence proceeding to Seoul, Mukden, Fushun, Changchun, Kirin, Changchiatung, and Harbin. At Harbin they will stay a couple of days before proceeding to Dairen, where they will stop three days. After inspecting Tsingtao they will visit Tsinan, Peking, Changchiao, Hankow, and Shanghai, spending a few days in each place, and will then return to Japan, arriving towards the middle of November.

MAN DISCIPLINE AND GERMAN MASS ATTACKS.

At the close of an address on the subject of modern training for war, delivered recently to the officers of a Territorial infantry brigade, writes Spencer Wilkinson in the *Westminster*, I was asked what was to be thought of the German attacks in mass, and whether they implied a discipline which the British army ought to emulate. The questions seemed to me important, but not altogether easy to answer satisfactorily. To begin with, none of the accounts that I have seen have given a precise account of the German formations. As far as I can gather, the German infantry has made its attacks in successive lines—I imagine, a line of men in single rank, with the men as near together as is practicable for movement across country, which would be about a man to every yard. Closer than that I doubt whether men can be packed for an advance without disorder and without jostling one another. A series of such lines following one another at a distance of twenty or thirty yards is quite conceivable, and would have the appearance from the position attacked, of a moving mass. I suppose it possible that the Germans have used a formation of this kind, though I have no evidence to show that the distances have been between the successive lines. I have, indeed, seen accounts of mass formations in which the men would be more closely packed, but they are unimpeachable. A French military correspondent, writing in the *Morning Post* of July 26th, describes a German attack made on June 30th in the Argonne. This writer says: "The attack was made in massed columns, with six men to the square metre." To me this is unimpeachable, as I can imagine how six men can stand in a square metre, much less how they can move if so packed. I suppose that there may be an error in the translation, or a misprint.

The question of the formation in which infantry should advance to the attack of a position was debated incessantly in the period between the war of 1870 and the close of the last century. Until 1860 the practice of most armies was based on the assumption that battalions would advance with their companies in lines of two ranks. The experience of 1870 satisfied everyone that only "dispersed order" was practicable on the battlefield, and from that time on the "firing line" was thought of as a chain of skirmishers—that is, a line of men in single rank, who might be, at the densest, so close to one another as to be nearly touching and might be separated by intervals as small as one pace or as great as five or six paces. Supports might be in single rank with or without intervals or in small columns with narrow fronts. This was the accepted doctrine, as regards formations, in all European armies during the twenty years after the Franco-German War. There was a school in Germany that wished for definite regulations, but the general staff held that it would be a mistake to fetter the initiative of infantry officers, and declined to lay down precise rules for the use of formations. The officers were to use their judgment according to the local conditions of the fight. The prevalent theory was that infantry must always act on the same principles as the "skirmishers" of the Napoleonic age. "Dispersed order" was inevitable. The views of Scherff and his disciples, who wanted a regular formation, were rejected by the Prussian authorities and found no place in the revised Prussian drill-book of 1888. In that year, however, appeared an anonymous pamphlet entitled "A Summer Night's Dream," soon afterwards admitted to be from the pen of General Meckel, a Prussian officer who had been an instructor for the Japanese Army. Meckel gave his essay the title of *Shakespeare's play* so as to leave open the interpretation that it was merely a *jeu d'esprit*, and to avoid the censure of the military authorities. He appealed to the experience of 1870 as proving that the system of skirmishing led to the mixing up of units, to confusion and disorder, and to skulking in masses. He proposed to substitute concentrated order for "dispersed order." His idea was that the firing-line should be composed of platoons in single rank, with intervals between platoons; that each platoon, if originally extended, should close as it advanced, and that if the line were coming up into the intervals. It was a system of close order in single rank. He relied on the power of the officers to get their platoons forward under fire.

I suspect that the German infantry tactics of to-day show the influence of Meckel's ideas. He thought that tactics were being softened by too much humanitarianism, and urged that the secret of success in war was to be *rücksichtslos*—without consideration. There was to be a recklessness of lives when victory was the object. In 1889 I sent a copy of Meckel's essay to the late Sir Frederick Maurice, at that time editor of the *United Service Magazine*, who induced my friend the late Colonel Gwynne to translate it, and gave the translation the title "A Summer Night's Dream," thereby missing the point of a doubt whether the writer was in jest or earnest. The translation was widely read by the officers of the Army, and helped to bring about that reaction in favour of close order which caused some of the early disasters of the South African War. Many officers thought that except in close order it would be impossible to get the men forward. They failed to realise that skulking in masses is a phenomenon more characteristic of a conscript than of a freewill army, and hardly noticed that Meckel's close order was merely a systematised and regulated form of moving with dense skirmishing lines.

My teacher in the art of skirmishing applied to modern conditions was the late General Sir William Cameron, who inherited and kept alive the traditions of the old Light Division. Cameron held that a single rank of men, whether with or without intervals, they must never be so close together as to jostle one another or interfere with each other's freedom of movement and ease in firing—controlled only when subdivided into fractions. He therefore taught us to handle our companies by sections, and to train our sections leaders. Whenever the conditions admitted it was found best to reinforce by bringing up a complete section into the intervals between two sections already firing, and if reinforcement by doubling the sections was inevitable, care was taken that the new and old section should belong to the same company. My impression is that an officer who has had the opportunity to train his section leaders and their understudies will always be able to control his unit, and that such control is hardly attainable in any other way. Whether there are intervals between the men and what the intervals should be depends entirely on the nature of the action. For effective fire the maximum density can hardly be more than a man per yard, and any men in excess of that number are better in support than in the firing-line.

The question of masses arises when a specific point—say, a salient in the enemy's position—has to be carried. In that case the precepts of Guibert apply to-day as they did in the eighteenth century. The force of a mass is only that of the men in its front line, and the mass is always a target for the enemy. The true mode of obtaining effect from numbers is by a continuous succession of efforts and the encouragement of those in front due to their knowledge that there are comrades coming up behind them. For this purpose a succession of lines, each dense as the conditions permit, is appropriate.

But no succession of numbers will prevail against a line of infantry well posted and dug in, provided the defenders have a clear field of fire for a few hundred yards in front of them, and are able to use their rifles. In such a case the attack must be prepared and accompanied by a bombardment such as paralyses the defenders and enables the assaulting line to move up to assaulting distance. Even then, when the artillery has to lift its fire, so as to permit of the infantry advancing, the defenders will still have the chance in their favour unless they have been well shaken by the bombardment. The experience of South Africa proved that a bombardment of trenches with shrapnel may leave the defenders almost unhurt. So the modern plan is to bombard the trenches with high explosive shells. The French artillery has carried this to great perfection, and if the British artillery, when supplied with a sufficiency of high explosive shells, can rival the French in the organisation and direction of its fire the infantry attack will have the more likely to succeed if overcrowding is avoided and if the thin lines—never denser than a man per yard—are led in groups of sections and follow one another in fairly quick succession.

The question whether the German discipline is to be emulated by the British admits, perhaps, of a definite answer. The German theory is that the men should be more afraid of their officers than of the enemy. I think that in our Army the men are not afraid of their officers, but devoted to them, and no one will wish to exchange that state of things for the German idea. But if the men are to face danger in its worst form—the terribly trying effect of a heavy prolonged bombardment by modern artillery—and are to attack in the conditions of the trench warfare in Flanders, it is evidently desirable that they should have a high discipline.

It is too often forgotten that discipline is simply the Roman word for learning, and that a disciplined regiment is one in which officers and men have learned their work. If the teaching is simple and thorough, insisting on each lesson being well learned in its turn, and perfecting the small units before the attempt is made to exercise large bodies, the troops after a few months will have the steadiness and cohesion that are implied in discipline and there will be mutual confidence between all ranks. It has been for many years my firm belief that the best training for infantry after the first stage of musketry instruction, and after having been mastered, consists in constant field firing by sections, by platoons, and by companies, and in sham fights in which the lessons of the field firing are applied. Firing with bullets at field targets requires exactitude, and carries with it a sense of reality which can never be given by firing with blank ammunition, while exercises in which one side is pitted against another form the best mode of learning to apply the precepts of the text books, provided that they are carefully carried out, without hurry, and that the commanders of each side are left at liberty to make and carry out their own plans. By these means and by insisting on thoroughness and exactitude in whatever is attempted, I believe that British troops can attain to the most perfect discipline without having to borrow the ideas or methods of the Prussian Army. The Expeditionary Force sent out last August—perhaps the best example of what can be done under British traditions, with British ideas, by British officers.

COTTON BY-PRODUCTS FOR GERMANY.

New York, July 28th.

Germany is obtaining great quantities of cottonseed and cottonseed meal and cake, as is shown by the following figures, which also illustrate the system contrived by her by which adjoining neutral countries supply her needs.

For the 11 months ended May, 1915, Denmark imported 1,947,608,429 lb. of American cottonseed, oil cake and oil cake meal, against 329,544,747 lb. for the same period in 1914. The total export from the United States of this cotton-by-product was only 1,455,811,498 lb. in that period—hence Denmark took over two-thirds of the total exports. Not only would this supply the normal needs of Denmark, but after Germany, Austria, and Turkey had obtained their normal quota there would still remain a surplus of several hundred million pounds.

For the 11 months ended May the Netherlands imported from the United States 73,545,901 lb. of cottonseed oil, against 23,743,517 lb. in 1914. The total export from the United States of this cotton-by-product was only 1,455,811,498 lb. in that period—hence Denmark took over two-thirds of the total exports. Not only would this supply the normal needs of Denmark, but after Germany, Austria, and Turkey had obtained their normal quota there would still remain a surplus of several hundred million pounds.

It has been suggested that Germany has been using cottonseed meal and cake for human consumption, for it has great nutritive value. The oil would take the place of olive and other oils for lubricating and various other purposes.

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL.

SIR J. SIMON'S WARNING.

Sir John Simon, M.P., the Home Secretary, speaking at an open-air recruiting meeting at Layton, said the Cabinet had been reconstituted to show the world that partisan considerations were set on one side. He admitted that if we did not do more in the future than we had done in the past we should be beaten, but it was because he knew that there was no sacrifice too great for the country to make that he was confident of ultimate success.

Sir John Simon said he came there to consider how we stood after nearly 12 months of war. He did not mean that he came there to tell the Cabinet secrets, except that the Cabinet was a united Cabinet, devoted itself with all its strength to the single purpose for which it was called together. We entered into this war because Europe was threatened by a domination to be exercised over the liberties of all of us. He did not hesitate in what direction our duty lay, and looking back now after 12 months of war, we had more reason than ever to say that we were right in going into this struggle, and we were more determined than ever to see this struggle through. We entered it to-day as when the war began, the Prime Minister at the outbreak of war became, not the leader of a party, but stood, then, as he stood now, the embodiment of our calm resolve and our fixed determination to win by victory the object for which we entered the war.

THE NEW CABINET AND CRITICISMS.

The Cabinet had been reconstituted to show the world that all partisan and personal considerations were completely set on one side. Every patriotic man and woman in England felt that to use such terms to raise personal issues would be intolerable—that to use such terms to forward personal ambitions or to foment personal controversies would be disgusting and would be fatal. If that restraint were imposed most willingly upon the political leaders, there was a corresponding duty of restraint on the public at large. It was a great deal easier to criticise than to fight in the trenches.

This war (he continued) will not be won by criticising the past; it will be won, and it has got to be won, by resolutely avoiding all sterile controversies, in order that we may address ourselves—King, Ministers, Parliament, and people—to justify the splendid heroism of our soldiers in the field. I do not care how much criticism there is, how strongly it is expressed, or what consequences may come from it, as long as the criticism is held back until we have beaten the enemy. Democracy is on its trial. Democracy is despised. Democracy is it up to us to show that the democratic basis is the best basis to carry a nation through a war. The organisation, skill, power, and preparation of the Germans can hardly be exaggerated, but it must not be forgotten that these are the fruits of tyranny and despotism. It is by a democracy showing that it is not only willing to enter into a war, but to carry it through, and that reverses, instead of defeating a democracy, stimulate it to further efforts, that we can justify the political faith that is common to every Englishman.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Let us look to France in order to see how another great European democracy understands the business of carrying on a war. A fortnight ago in the French Chamber an attack was made on the alleged shortcomings of various departments of the French War Office. The French Prime Minister, M. Viviani, met the attack with these wise words:—

"Who could say that, in an enterprise so complicated as this, no errors had been made? Perhaps other men might have avoided them. But, however much I may respect the eminent qualities of those who criticise us, I am not sure that they would not have committed others. The Government has done its best to unite Parliament and the country in the common task. It is not right that words of pessimism and discouragement should be used at the present time. France will go on to the end. There are those who are fighting, and there are those who ought to give a good example at home and who should have confidence in the splendid nation which has been fighting for 11 months, and would continue fighting with every means that it had till justice should return to the earth."

If this is the spirit in which even democracy of France endures trials even greater than ours and the occupation of a part of the soil of France by the enemy, then we can imitate her composure and courage. Sterile controversy, unworthy panic, cultivated hysteria—all these are poisonous gases which serve only to asphyxiate and confuse the judgment and temper of the nation. (Cheers.)

Let us beware lest by raking up the past we raise a dust which will prevent us from seeing clearly what is the object at which we are aiming. No man, least of all a man who shared Cabinet responsibilities, can wrap himself up in a sort of smug satisfaction, thinking that, nothing that if we do not do more in the future than we have done in the past, we are going to be beaten. And it is just because we are not going to be beaten and are going to win, and because it is certain that there is no sacrifice that this country will not willingly make, and that there is nothing it can contribute in any form which it will not throw into the scale, it is because of this that we are so completely confident of our ultimate success in this tremendous and overwhelming struggle.

THE ONE QUESTION.

"What about Lord Haldane?" shouted a man in the crowd.

"That is just the sort of question I do not think it well to ask," replied the Home Secretary amid cheering. "I have only got one question, and that is: What about beating the enemy?"

Continuing, Sir John Simon said that in effecting a stock-taking at the end of 12 months of war it was as well to begin with the debit side; but that did not complete the whole of the account.

He did not believe any nation involved in the struggle appreciated to the full in advance how terribly destructive modern instruments of warfare might be. A Russian general had told him that in four hours the Germans fired as much high explosive shell against the fortress of Przemyel as the entire of the Russian Army would have thought to be sufficient for a siege of six months. So recently as yesterday there was evidence in the papers that the Germans were greatly concerned at the enormous consumption of munitions of war. The war was bound to last a long time, but it would not last so long but that we were prepared to go on and to win. (Cheers.) That confirmed to the calculations of Lord Kitchener; but the German strategists, the German writers, and those terrible scientific people who had been studying war for years had designed a short war. Sir John Simon then alluded to the announcement of the great feat of General Bocha, a great Imperial patriot to whom we could never sufficiently express our admiration and our comradeship. He wondered whether they got in Berlin any messages like that, in which South Africa offered to help in the European theatre of war.

THE RUBBER POSITION.

Some interesting considerations on the position of rubber are put forward by Messrs. Sanderson & Company in their report. They remark that stocks in London on the 2nd January totalled 6,877 tons, and on the 2nd July 1915 totalled 3,602 tons, showing a decline of 3,275 tons in six months. The biggest stock held during the last six months was on 17th April, namely, 7,922 tons, so that in the last six weeks stock has been reduced 1,260 tons. Landings in London for 1915 to the 3rd July totalled 35,916 tons, deliveries during the same period were 34,062 tons. During February to May inclusive the United States imported 31,000 tons. From 10th November until 10th January there was an absolute prohibition of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, and therefore normal shipments did not exist until February. Crop estimates for 1915 are:—

55,000 tons plantation.

38,000 tons Para sort.

10,000 tons from all other sources.

It is also estimated that we are likely to have a winter war campaign, and that we shall have a very much larger number of troops in the field than we had last year. This applies equally to our Allies. The price of plantation at the beginning of the war was 2s 6d for crepe and 2s 1d for smoked sheet. On 1st January it was 2s 1d for crepe and 2s 3d for smoked sheet, and at present it is 2s 7d for crepe and 2s 7d for smoked sheet.

The price of Para at the beginning of the war was 2s 10d, on the 1st January 2s 10d and is now 2s 7d.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., I. Noma, 30th August—Shanghai 27th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ANYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,738 H. S. Smith, 30th August—Moj 25th August, Coal and General—Chinese.

AKUASAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,950, 22nd August—Wakamatsu 18th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHENAN, British str., 1,342, Wm. L. Jones, 30th August—Shanghai 28th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,637, K. Kaisha, 29th August—Manila 26th August, General—Osaka Shosen.

CHIPSUNG, British str., 1,199, H. G. Walker, 28th August—Tientsin 18th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAGIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. I. Salvén, 31st August—Kinchon 28th August, General—Chinese.

DAIOI MARU, Japanese str., 662, T. Konishi, 30th August—Hollow 29th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, F. C. Perkins, 28th August—Saigon 24th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOLE, Chinese str., 859, B. Miyako, 31st August—Bangkok 24th August, Rice—Chinese.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 28th August—Haiphong 26th August, General—A. R. Marty.

KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 774, M. Sadokoro, 30th August—Bangkok 20th August, Rice—Chinese.

KWANTAI, Chinese str., 1,555, C. Stewart, 31st August—Shanghai 27th August, General—Chinese.

MORPHY, British str., 1,338, Stalker, 31st August—Saigon 27th August, Rice—Order.

NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 842, Y. Nakasu, 24th August—Bangkok 12th August, Rice—Chinese.

NORD, British str., 1,057, W. Tuigey, 28th August—Singapore 19th August, Case Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

PARKHILL, British str., 1,227, Arthur Tucker, 28th August—Saigon 23rd August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SALAMIS, British str., 2,570, A. Gardiner, 31st August—Mauritius 14th August, General—Bank Line.

TAKSAN, British str., R. A. Matthews, 30th August—Haiphong 26th August, General and Pigs—Order.

TAYTO MARU, anese str., 3,491, H. Katano, 23rd August—Java 2nd July, Sugar and Mo.—Java-China-Japan Line.

TANAN MARU, Japanese str., 30th August—Hongay 22nd August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

TRIMANOK, Dutch str., A. W. La Roog, 30th August—Chingwantao 23rd August, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

TONGLEE, Chinese str., Honda, 27th August—Bangkok 20th August, Rice—Chinese.

TSIMOT MARU, Japanese str., 1,520, K. Yamaka, 31st August—Chingwantao 24th August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

TUNOUS, Norwegian str., 1,039, C. Corne-linsen, 29th August—Bangkok 19th August, Rice—Chinese.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,429, John Canbell, 28th August—Chingwantao 23rd August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

YUNESANG, British str., 1,128, W. M. Mooney, 31st August—Manila 28th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"

Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 4th Sept. at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [910]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SHIMOSA."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 10th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th Sept. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA."

Arrived Hongkong on 28th Aug. 1915.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be stored out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Arabia."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. "B. I. S. N." and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional packages will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [1]

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

APOL STEEL

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ON SALE

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate sources for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, Etc., Etc.

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Chinwangtao. Wuhu. Loppa.

Taku. Kevkiang. Samshui.

Antung. Hankow. Kungmoon.

Manchuria. Yochow. Nanning.

Trade C'tres. Shansi. Wuohow.

Newchwang. Ichang. Kwangchow.

Dairen. Chungking. Pakhoi.

Port Arthur. Hangchow. Hoihow.

Chefoo. Ningpo. Lungchow.

Weihaiwei. Wanchow. Mongtze.

Tientsin. Santu. Hokow.

Minden. Foochow. Seamen.

Shanghai. Amoy. Tengchow.

Swatow.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Yokohama. Osaka. Keelung.

Kobe. Nagasaki. Tainanfu.

Shimonoseki. Hakodate. Anping.

Tsushima.

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok. Nicolajevsk.

CHOSSEN.

Secul. Wonsan. Mokpo.

Chungju. Fusan. Chinnampo.

Kunsan. Pingyang. Chongjin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi. Annam. Tourane.

Haiphong. Hué. Saigon.

Tonkin Provinces. Quinhon. Camboe.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.

Brunei. British North Borneo.

MALAY STATES.

Perak. Selangor. Pahang.

Negri Sembilan. Johore. Kedah.

Kelantan. Trengganu. Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Batavia. Samarang. Padang.

Buitenzorg. Sourabaya. Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British. Japanese. United States.

French. Siamese. Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

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Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

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of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., from Canton.
 CHITSHING, British str., from Canton.
 HATCHING, British str., 1,207, J. S. Thom-
 son, 1st September—Fochow, 29th
 August, General—Douglas Lapraik
 & Co.
 HUICHOW, British str., 1,221, Shane, 31st
 August—Tientsin 21st August, Gen-
 eral—Butterfield & Swire.
 PRIAM, British str., 2,905, W. Black, 1st
 September—Mikto 27th August, Gen-
 eral and Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
 SAHNE RICKMERS, Norwegian str., 573, J.
 Schermann, 31st August—Singapore
 23rd August, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Pet-
 roleum Co.
 TAMOR MARU, Japanese str., 1,293, M.
 Fuchs, 1st September—Mikto 25th
 August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kai-
 shu.
 TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,056, F.
 Vijgeboom, 31st August—Shanghai
 27th August, Ballast—Asiatic Pet-
 roleum Co.
 VAN AMBERZEN, Dutch str., 5,000, R. de
 Weerd, 1st September—Deli 23rd
 August, General—Java-China-Japan
 Line.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 September 1st.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., for Canton.
 PROMETHEUS, British str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

ATREIS, British str., for Hankow.
 CHINA, American str., for San Francisco.
 CHANGCHOW, British str., for Bangkok.
 CHOW MARU, Japanese str., for Hong-
 kong.
 HOPIANG, British str., for Hong-
 kong.
 INDRAGIRI, British str., for New York.
 LAISANG, British str., for Moji.
 MADAWASKA, British str., for Singapore.
 SHOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 SUNGKIANG, British str., for Hong-
 kong.
 TUNGUS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 WAISHING, British str., for Bangkok.
 WIMBLEDON, British str., for Canton.
 YINCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Hatching* reports:
 Moderate to light south-westerly winds,
 and clear, sea smooth.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Hatching*, from Tientsin, for Hong-
 kong, Mr. Palfrey, Mr. Anglosky.
 Per *Van Amblerzen*, from Deli, for
 Hongkong, Mr. A. J. Konings.
 Per *Hatching*, from Fochow, etc., for
 Hongkong, Miss Mitchell, Miss Parry,
 Miss Stubbs, Miss Sautter, and Master
 White.
 Per *China*, for San Francisco, etc.,
 Mrs. W. A. Miller, Mr. C. H. Culeaux,
 Mr. Doris Poll, Mrs. J. S. Sieple and
 child, Mr. H. E. Vogel, Mrs. F. P.
 Hough, Mr. A. Goriell, Mr. B. Ingalls,
 Mrs. J. B. Shillito, Mr. Justice Haz-
 land, Mr. S. A. Nagel, Mr. A. B. Zerns,
 Mrs. B. Davis, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Lieut.
 S. M. La Bonty, Mr. A. R. Owen, Mrs.
 J. B. Sieple, Mr. W. W. Weber, Miss M.
 H. Miller, Mr. Robert J. Kilbey, and
 Mr. Thomas H. Riley.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Monchuria* sailed from Manila
 on Tuesday, the 31st August, at 1 p.m., left
 Shanghai on Wednesday, the 1st Septem-
 ber, at noon, due to arrive Hongkong on
 Saturday, the 4th September, at 8 a.m.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived Shanghai on
 Tuesday, the 31st August, at 1 p.m., left
 Shanghai on Wednesday, the 1st Septem-
 ber, at noon, due to arrive Hongkong on
 Saturday, the 4th September, at 8 a.m.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Kwongkong, from Shanghai, is due in
 Hongkong to-day.
Yaching, from Calcutta, is due in Hong-
 kong 7th September.
Fookang, from Calcutta, is due in Hong-
 kong 11th September.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in
 Hongkong 29th September.

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.

Saint Egbert, from New York, is due in
 Hongkong 20th September.

AGENTS, FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., SEATTLE.
Unkai Maru, from Moji, is due in Hong-
 kong 20th September.

ON SALE.

AT THE
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
 OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WESU RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Giving all the Important Towns en route
 from CANTON to WUCHOW.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	EMER.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & LEITH	BLOEMFONTEIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	E. Sato	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
MAHSELLS VIA PORTS	AMAZON	Fren. str.	—	E. Sato	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th inst., at 5 p.m.
MAHSELLS, LONDON & VIA SUEZ CANAL	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & SHAI	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG & SHAI	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN & SEATTLE	INDRAKULA	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	MUNSTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of Oct.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	UNKAI MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 14th Sept.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SEATTLE	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SEATTLE	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
MOJI & YOKOHAMA	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst.
JAPAN	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at D'light

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHITSHING"	Thursday, 2nd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYBANG"	Sunday, 5th Sept., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 3rd Sept., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 7th Sept., Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	"YATSHING"	Friday, 10th Sept., 6 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUNYANG," "NAMKANG" and "FOOKANG" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time coupled 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YACHING," "KUNYANG" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time coupled 6 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chaofo, Tientsin, Dairen, W'nd, N'chwang.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitak, Lahad Dair, Singapore, Tawao, Unkas, Penang and Malacca.
 Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
 Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**
 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking
 Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

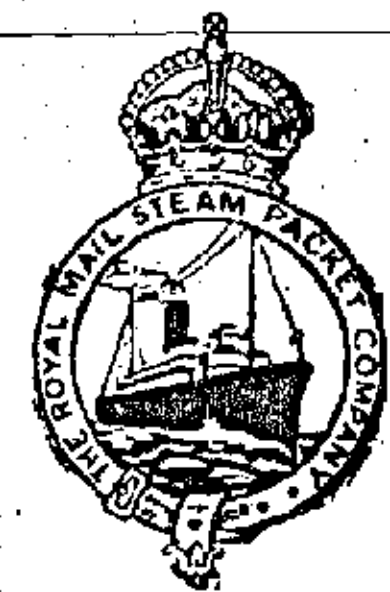
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

[25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915.

24

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 28th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
 MANAGING AGENTS.

211

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & LEITH ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... On 17th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915

[263]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight or passage, apply to

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE.

For MOJI and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SALAMIS,"
 4,509 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be
 despatched as above on SATURDAY,
 4th September.

For Freight or passage apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 Managing Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [916]

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will
 despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

For VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call,

For Freight or Passage, apply—
D. W. CHADDOCK,
 Managing Agents.
 Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [890]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
 AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"
 Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying
 His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
 from this port on or about the 10th
 September, 1915, taking Passengers
 and Mails for the above Ports, in
 connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALOJA,"
 from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
 in which vessel is secured before departure
 from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
 Italy, France and London (under arrange-
 ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
 the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
 Marseilles and London. Cargo for Bombay,
 etc., will be continued on in the s.s.
 "SARDINIA" due in Bombay about 27th
 September, 1915.
 Parcels will be received at the Office
 until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The
 contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1915. [1]

For VANCOUVER and SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be
 despatched on or about the 20th Sept.

For Freight please apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [921]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

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